



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

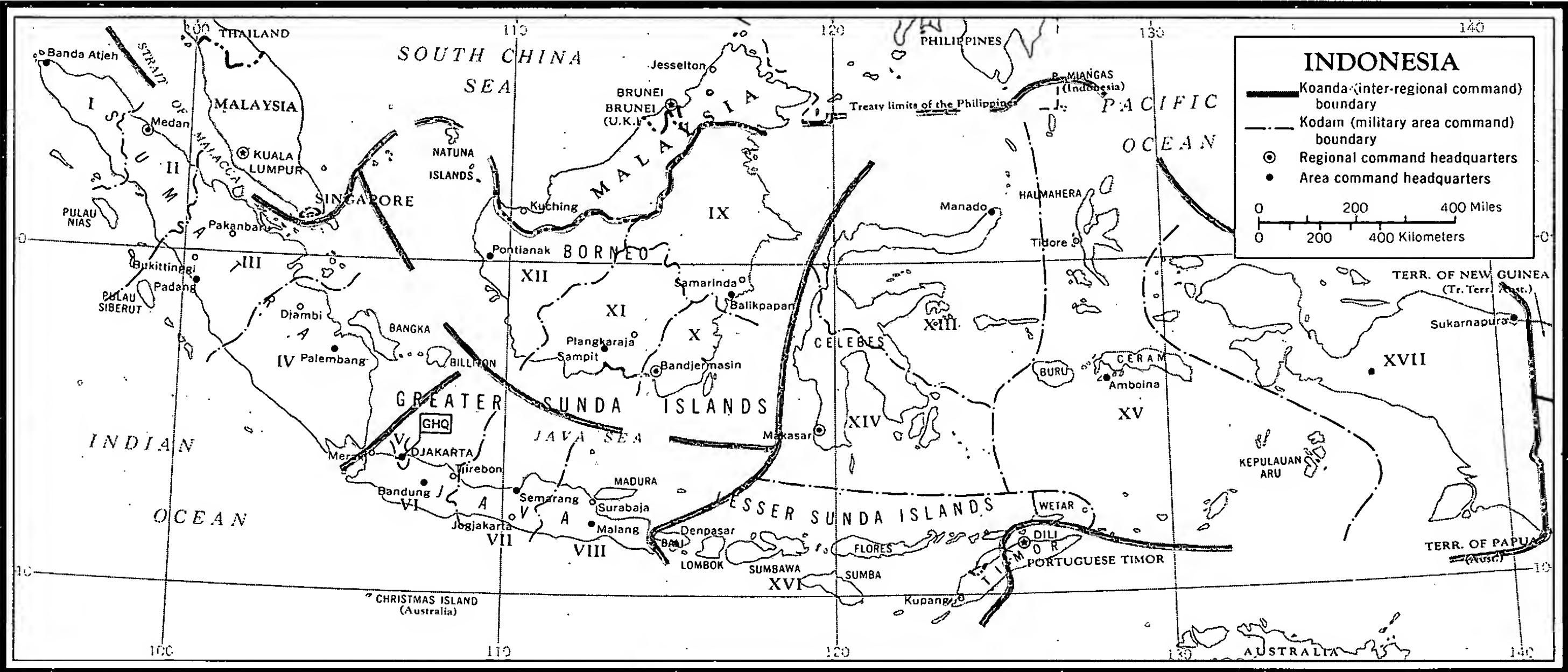
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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19 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
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1. Indonesia

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open clash between the army and the Communists in North Sumatra is inevitable.

Muslims and other groups in Sumatra are bent on a complete purge of the Communists. Reports indicate that the army is currently backing this effort. Other reports say that armed Communist cadres are concentrating in the area.

Sukarno is apparently about ready to move back on center stage in an effort to reassert his authority. [redacted]

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There has still been no official comment from Djakarta on Peking's charge that Indonesian troops sacked the Chinese Embassy on 16 October. The building itself seems to be undamaged and Ambassador Green now speculates that the whole affair may have been a Chinese gambit to separate Sukarno from the army.

2. South Vietnam

The organization representing some of the dissident mountain tribesmen has informed the government of the conditions under which it would cooperate in the war effort.

The group, which was not represented at last month's formal swearing of allegiance to the government by some tribesmen, insists on various forms of special treatment. It asks for its own military force under tribal command, but with Vietnamese or US advisers, plus the right to fly a montagnard flag alongside that of South Vietnam.

The government is said to be ready to discuss these terms, but is apparently adamant against the flag idea.

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3. India

Shastri has told Ambassador Bowles that he is interested in visiting the US if the President really wants to see him. Because Parliament will be in session next month, Shastri could not come until about 10 December.

4. Congo

Tshombé's political adherents are maintaining their wary calm, anxious that they not provide the pretext for further action against the ousted prime minister.

The drive to cut down Tshombé is nevertheless likely to dominate the political scene for some time to come. Violence is a distinct possibility before it is all over. At Annex is some background information on Victor Nen-daka, the principal organizer of the anti-Tshombé drive.

5. Burundi

Yesterday's coup attempt has been put down; Bujumbura is now quiet.

It is still not clear what motivated the plotters.

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Dissident tribal groups probably encouraged the mutineers.

The King now is reportedly in the eastern Congo with some of his aides. He had been a moderating influence over the deep-seated tribal rivalries and his return to Bujumbura will be essential to peace and order.

He may return soon

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6. Uruguay

There may be another general strike tomorrow. The Communist Party has told its members to lead such an effort if the labor dispute is not resolved today.

Secret negotiations are still under way in an effort to reach a compromise between labor's demand for a 50-percent wage raise and the government's 25-percent offer.

7. Dominican Republic

A new crisis may be in the making. Garcia Godoy has taken emergency measures to break the new wave of violence in the capital today, but more outbreaks may come at any time.

Late information suggests that rebel sympathizers are preparing new actions. One report says that a general strike is being planned [redacted] also alleges that a Communist-backed commando group was re-formed today. [redacted]

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[redacted] rebels may be preparing to attack the national palace.

Some of the rebel leaders are reportedly going into hiding tonight. In addition, Ambassador Bennett has warned Garcia Godoy that Juan Bosch may be in danger and that he should be persuaded to take asylum in a foreign embassy.

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ANNEX

Victor Nendaka

Victor Nendaka, the most powerful figure in Premier-designate Kimba's proposed cabinet, is a hard-working [] political organizer who up to now has operated mainly behind the scenes. He is one of a handful of Congolese (Tshombé is another) adept at power politics. In fact, he appears to be Tshombé's superior as a manipulator of the Congo's political machinery, although he has so far shown little of Tshombé's mass appeal.

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Nendaka's home bailiwick is the northeastern Congo, and he has been careful to maintain a political base there. Before independence he was a follower of Lumumba, but broke with him in 1960 because of Lumumba's leftist leanings. In September 1960 he became head of the National Sureté, a job he held until he was named interior minister in July 1965. He used the Sureté with considerable effectiveness against the opponents of successive Leopoldville regimes. He was instrumental in the suppression of Communist-supported groups in the chaotic days of 1961 and 1962, and in the expulsion of the Soviet Embassy staff in 1963.

In 1963 and 1964 Nendaka participated actively in efforts [] to build a pro-West national party. This party failed to develop into an effective political force, and when Kasavubu called Tshombé to the premiership in July 1964, Nendaka provided a crucial measure of support to the new premier. He collaborated closely with Tshombé in prosecuting the fight against the rebels. In the national elections early this year he was elected to parliament as a member of Tshombé's party.

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Gradually President Kasavubu began to realize that Tshombé was after his job []

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[] Nendaka may also have developed a hankering for the premiership himself. At any rate, Kasavubu and Nendaka have been allied since mid-1965 in a campaign to cut Tshombé down.

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ANNEX (Cont'd)

Nendaka is now building a public image to complement his power, and he has shown quick political instincts in the process. He took advantage of a momentary setback to Tshombé in parliament late last month to launch his own party in a blast of favorable publicity. While this party is composed of heterogeneous elements, Nendaka has pulled it together so that it now poses an effective challenge to Tshombé.

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